# MORE MORTGAGES

GRANT GILLETT LIABILITIES ARE STILL PILING UP.

#### RELATIVES DEEPLY INVOLVED

BAUMBAUGH AND HOLLINGER ARE CAUGHT FOR BIG SUMS ..

Dickinson County Records Alone Show a Total of \$2,159,927 in Mortgages Recorded in Ten Months-Signed Blank Mortgages.

ABILENE, KAS., Nov. 28 .- (Special.) A new feature came into the Gillett case to-night in the filing here of three new mortgages given by W. T. Reams, on October 24, to the Gillespie company, and never before filed. It was not before known that any other relatives of Gillett were in these deals. Reams is a brother-In-raw and has been a foreman of the ranch. These mortgages amount of \$34.-999 and are on 1,100 head of cattle. Gillett seems to have included all that were near him in his plans, and the commission men are wondering how many more will come to light.

The Journal representative went over the books of the register's office this evening and made a complete summary of all the chartel mortgages filed by either Gillett or those associated with him closely in the past ten months. The total seems incredible but it amounts to \$2,159,927, supposed to be secured by \$1,090 cattle. Following Gillett's \$50,000, are his father-in-law and W. H. Hollinger as a firm, with \$568,000; W. H. Hollinger, alone, \$77,250; J. S. Baumbaugh, alone, \$138,352; C. H. Baumbaugh, \$28,638; C. R. Hollinger, \$89,888; C. R. Troxel, \$85,-440; J. W. Gillett, \$120,000; D. W. Naill, \$50,-63; Hollinger Brothers, \$31,900; Joe Reed \$4,990; T. B. Curtis, \$50,464; W. T. Reams,

Probably half of this paper is not due some of it running until next spring. All of the Naill paper is of this kind. There is, too, a blanket mortgage for many bunches, and some of it being paid but not released makes the amount less than the record shows. It is safe to put the real amount at one and a half million. One of the members of a leading commission firm said to-night: "The method of the companies' procedure will probably be to take to headquarters all the eattle concerning which they feel any doubt. This means all the cattle where we think Gillett has been using the names of relatives to double up mortgages. The cattle in safe hands out on the farms and receiving good care will be let alone and fattened for market. It will take a long time to find them all, for the mortgages in many cases do not clearly locate the herds, and, if they do, are not all in the

Every firm is taking copies of its paper and sending its men out after the stock. All the cattle at Woodbine will be gone o-morrow, the companies having come to an agreement that this should be done. It will leave the place deserted.

The Gillett failure had no startling de velopments here today, so far as the departed cattle king's immediate affairs are concerned, but the effect of his deals on ing felt. E. B. Curtis, one of Morris unty's leading stockmen, has filed here a deed to land in that county amounting to \$25,270 to P. A. Thompson, vice presi-dent of the J. C. Behart Company, of St. Joseph, also a bil of sale of all articles or

J. S. Baumbaugh, father-in-law of Gillett, has filed several small mortgages on personal property in addition to a new mortgage to the Gillespie Company for \$56,-000 on 2,000 steers. It is said that Mr. Baumhaugh recently signed a number of mortgages in blank. These specified that certain cattle were in Baumbaugh's feed lots and Gillett said he would be there this week. mortgages were filled in and Gillett got \$50,000 on them, but no cattle ever ap-

The telegram received from Giliett at New York has been a topic of much interest. It is said he had sailed from that port for Spain yesterday. The family denies the receipt of the telegram but such a telegram actually came, and was received by a brother-in-law of Gillett, the one in whom he had the most confidence. Whether it was a blind or whether he is actually on the high seas remains to be seen, but everything points to his having done just that thing. He was always talkdone just that thing. He was always talking of seeing the world, and would like nothing better than to visit foreign lands. A curious incident came to light today that makes it appear that perhaps he really considered himself well-to-do until within two or three weeks ago. About November 1st he made to a commission house a statement of his affairs in which he said he was worth \$20,000 above all labilities, and that he was only in danger on a small loss, possibly on about 10,000 head of his cattle. How far he was off in his report will be seen when the returns are all in-probably about three-quarters of a million dollars.

The reports that Gillett left his cowboys unpaid are untrue. He paid every employe and all small debts. It is doubtful if any one in this country will lose a dollar except those associated with him, or his relatives, of whom he borrowd some money before leaving.

## ONE OF GILLETT'S VICTIMS. How J. S. Hollinger Came to Be Mixed

Up in the Cattle King's Affairs. ABILENE, KAS., Nov. 28.-(Special.) One of the men who is most interested in the failure of Gillett is J. S. Hollinger, president of the Gillespie Commission Com-pany, Mr. Hollinger's life in the West has been in many ways notable. He came here thirty years ago from Pennsylvania with barely money enough to make a first payment on a section of raw land eight miles north of Woodbine. Gillett's father payment on a section of raw land eight miles north of Woodbine. Gillett's father settled there about the same time and the two men were great friends and dictated affairs in the east part of the county. Hollinger raised wheat and Gillett dealt more in stock, but both grew rich. Hollinger for several years raised \$50,000 worth of grain in a season and had a small army of men at harvest time. He built a \$16,000 brick house that is the finest in the county and surrounded the yard and barn with a stone and iron fence that cost a thousand dollars more. His eldest son. W. H Hollinger, married Gillett's daughter and the families' interests were closely altied. He had an interest in the Abilene National bank and when, in 1892, it needed a manager he came to this city and worked from 7 s. m. to dark for five years as its president, putting tens of thousands of dollars into it to tide it over and make it a sound institution. He did it and then sold out to a five management lust spring. He instended to retire, as his age, 72 years, demanded, but could not resist the temptation to go into active business again and went in with a number of Abilene and Kansas City men to purchase the Gillespie company, which was done.

Grant Gillett was the son of his old friends. With Grant were interested Hollinger's sons, William and Charles, in many profitable deals. What was more natural than that he and his company should give the young men all the business they could? He had always been square with them and met his paper. They believed in him ane Mr. Hollinger was confident, up to two weeks ago, that

he would come out all right. When things looked black a week ago, he was the first to file attachment suits and his company has probably secured considerable advantage thereby. Mr. Hollinger is one of the county's weatthiest men. He was a representative in the legislature and has held may positions of trust. His keen business sagacity will doubtless he of great value to him in this crisis and his company stands a good show to come out with a minimum of loss.

TROXEL KNOWN IN LAWRENCE Attended the University and Was Expelled From Sigma Xu

Society. LAWRENCE, Nov. 28.—(Special.) Clyde R. Troxel, who is implicated in the Gillett cattle fiasco, was a student for six years in the university here graduating from the law department in 1896. He was a green country boy when he entered school I'ut he was gifted with energy and a head for schemes and he rapidly pushed himself to the front. During his first year he became a leader of the Barbs, the non-fraternity element, and fixed up many a deal to down the Frats, as the fraternity students were called. But he soon acquired the veneer himself and joined the Sigma Nu fraternity.

He was put at the head of the frat, and negotiated all of its joilities. Under his leadership the Sigma Nus became a power in college affairs. Troxel was usually their delegate to the national meetings of the fraternity, an he always made his influence felt. but he was gifted with energy and a head

fraternity, an he always made his influence felt.

But when Ed T. Hackney, subsequently a member of the Kansas legislature from Cowley county, entered school in the fall of '35 and joined the Sigma Nus, Troxel's influence lessened.

Hackney put men into the fraternity whom he could control, and as his power grew Troxel's waned. Hackney was made talk of the school. Troxel was expelled reckiess. Contrary to the orders of his chief he insisted on serving beer in the hall to his friends, and the orges inspired by Troxel, Hackney declared disgraceful. At last he brought Troxel to the bar of the frat. The trial lasted for several days.

It was bitterly contested and was the talk of the school. Traxel was expelled from the frat by a close vote. Several of Troxel's friends in the fraternity resigned as a result of the trial, and Sigma Nu has never since flourished at the University of Kansas.

Troxel was known as a great rustler

Kansas.

Troxel was known as a great rustler while he lived in Lawrence.

For several years he was business manager of the Courier, the fraternity paper. In the latter days of the existence of this sheet it was being pressed close by its Barb contemporary, the Students' Journal. In financial straits, it frequently had to skip an issue, but it is said that Troxel had no trouble collecting the money for the advertisements whether his paper apadvertisements, whether his paper eared or not. He exercised a great deal of thrift and paid his own way through school. For a

#### GILLETT CATTLE IN LYON.

Seven Thousand Head Said to Be Scattered in Various Parts

of the County. EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 28.-(Special.) It has come to light that 7.000 head of the Gillet: cattle are, or were Friday, in this county. Two thousand head of cattle were Gillett cattle are, or were Friday, in this county. Two thousand head of cattle were purchased October 1 by W. F. Dunlap, of Strong City, from Grant G. Gillett. They were recently brought to this county by Mr. Dunlap and placed on full feed. The last carload arrived here on the day Gillett failed. Soon after Dunlap purchased the cattle he mortgaged them for the aggregate amount of \$2,400 to the A. J. Gillespie Commission Company, of Kansas City. The cattle were mortgaged in lots of 200, and, consequently, ten mortgages were made, covering the 2,000 head. These mortgages are now on file in the register of deed's office here. One peculiar feature of these mortgages is that Dunlap's name is written "Dunlop" in the body of the mortgage, while he signs it "Dunlop" at the end of the instrument. It now develops that these cattle were mortgaged for all they were worth by Gillett before he sold them to Dunlap. The Kansas City commission men to whom Gillett mortgaged the cattle are now here looking after them. A local cattle man this afternoon said that, in addition to the cattle above mentioned, there were 5,000 Gillett cattle on feed in the northern part of this country. Gillett sent the cattle to his country. Gillett sent the cattle to his country.

#### A TANGLE AT ST. JOSEPH.

Bohart Company Brought 500 Gillett Cattle There, Only to Have

Them Attached. ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 28.—(Special.) Twenty carloads of cattle, or 500 head, arrived from Grant G. Gillett's ranche near rived from Grant G. Gillett's ranche near Woodbine. Kas., at the St. Joseph stock yards to-day, consigned to the J. C. Bohart Commission Company, of this city, who claim to hold a first mortgage for \$8,000 on the stock. The cattle were aimost immediately attached by the Thomas Trower Commission Company, of this city, who also claim to have a first mortgage. The date of the Bohart mortgage is June 7, 1898, and the Trower mortgage a week late. The A. J. Gillespie Commission Company, of Kansas City, thought they held a first mortgage and had the stock on a Rock Island train bound for Kansas City, when notice was served by the Bohart Commission Company on the railway officials to ship the cattle to St. Joseph. Porter Thompson, manager of the Bohart company, left for Kansas City aboard a special train this afternoon and will go to Woodbine tonight. Meantime, the cattle are held in the yards here. Gillett studied to confuse his creditors and succeeded admirably well. Several herds that were designated. creditors and succeeded admirable Several herds that were designate the mortgages by the brand have been

## IT'S A GAME OF GRAB.

Commission Men and Their Attorneys Protecting Themselves Against

There is in progress now the biggest game of "grab" that has ever been seen in the cattle trade in Kansas City territory, in which the men who furnished money to G. G. Gillett, of Kansas, are trying to grab enough cattle to make themselves whole, and prevent loss from their transactions. While there has been some talk about an agreement for a trustee, there is nothing whatever in the situation that warrants the belief that such a plan will win favor. Indeed, the commission men and their lawyers are now scurrying about the country fastening their clutches onto the various bunches of cattle the plunger left behind him when he departed. Some litigation has already been started, more will be made public to-day, and the feast of the lawyers will then begin.

The impression prevails among the stocks Inevitable Loss. begin.

The impression prevails among the stock-

warrant may result to the purchasers. The commission men hope that some agreement may be reached that will prevent any further rush of the cattle to market at this time, or in a bunch, as it will have a tendency to disturb the conditions and lower prices. They figure that by holding the cattle back until the various bunches may be ready for market they will sell for a better price and exercise no bad influence on the market.

The extent of the operations of "Plunger" Gillett is as much a mystery yet as ever.

The extent of the operations of "Plunger" Gillett is as much a mystery yet as ever, There is no way of telling how much is involved. Some conservative men claim the amount will not exceed \$30,000, while others assert it will certainly reach \$1,500,000. The appearance yesterday of St. Louis creditors was a surprise to the local cattlemen, as it was not known before that he operated there.

One Firm Is Ahead of Gillett.

There is one firm at the yards that is ahead of "Plunger" Gillett in a cattle deal It is the firm of Van & Gates. Early in It is the firm of Vall & Gates. Early in November the firm sold him \$15,000 worth of cattle that were to be paid for December I. When he left the firm took charge of the stock, and, having a first mortgage, had no trouble in holding them. The cattle have been well cared for and there will be no loss on the bunch. The same firm a few weeks ago contracted to sell him 4,600 head of Texas cattle, to be delivered yesterday at Strong City. Gillett paid \$10,000 down as a forfeit and was to pay the balance on delivery. Of course he got no claim of title at any time and as he was not there to receive the stock the forfeit was lost. Mr. Gates yesterday found a purchaser for the herd and will get out whole and will have the \$10,000 to pay him for the worry he had.

J. S. Hollinger, president of the A. J. Gillespie live stock commission firm, left last evening for Woodbine, Kas., in response to a telegram saying that legal complications had arisen over the attachment proceedings in the Gillett cattle cases.

Forced Into Bankruptey.

Forced Into Bankruptey.

The attorneys for the commission men in terested in the Gillett failure will at once begin proceedings to force Gillett into bank-ruptcy, under the new bankruptcy law, This decision was arrived at yesterday at a meeting of attorneys and commission men. It was the consensus of opinion among commission men yesterday that if this was done, they would realize not less than 50 per cent and not much more than 75 per cent of their chims.

done, they would realize not less than 50 per cent and not much more than 75 per cent of their claims.

There was considerable talk yesterday about the commission men sending Pinkertons after Gillett, chartering special steamers to catch him and have him arrested as soon as he lands in the foreign country for which he is supposed to be bound. A number of prominent commission men declared yesterday that there was nothing in the talk.

"We don't want Gillett," said J. H. Arnold, "We want steers Gillett won't pay any debts and steers will. We want something that will make us whole."

"The Gillett collapse will not interfere with the continued sale of cattle paper where it is made carefully," said George R. Barse, yesterday afternoon, as ne sat smoking in his office at the Live Stock exchange, after closing up a big day's ousiness. "We closed up a big lot of business in that line to-day, and found just as many men with money who want the paper as ever. Cattle paper is a good investment, but it will meet with an occasional mishap, just as does the paper of men in any other line of trade. There are failures at times in other lines and banks are caught apparently for large amounts, but they usually have collateral back of the loan that makes them whole; the failure creates a small sensation and then is forgotten. So in the cattle business. A

but they usually have collateral back of the loan that makes them whole; the failure creates a small sensation and then is forgotten. So in the cattle business. A man who is supposed to be honest can get his loans and his paper handled. Now after that is done carefully, if he is a thief he can make much trouble for those who have backed him. Here are some firms caught apparently for \$100,000 or \$20,000. The records show that amount of mortgages they hold in force. Those mortgages may be half or two-thirds paid off, but they remain on the records until fully satisfied and behind the loan are the cattle. It does not mean the firm has nothing but the paper. If the cattleman is a thief and mortgages his cattle twice, then there must be a loss somewhere, but that zort of work is very infrequent in the live stock business here. There have been but a few instances during the life of the exchange. This may operate to make the description of the cattle in the mortgage made very much more specific.

Dr. Wood's Pransation.

Dr. Wood's Proposition.

"The way for the best settlement to be obtained in the matter," said Dr. W. S. obtained in the matter," said Dr. W. S. Wood, president of the National Bank of Commerce, yesterday, "is to make a jackpot of all the stock that Gillett held, have them marketed at the proper time, and disposed of to the best advantage and divide the entire receipts on the percentage plan. This will allow every man a fair chance and will prorate the losses among the creditors. I have suggested that and it was talked of during the day.

The proposition of Dr. Wood will hardly be accepted by the creditors, owing to the fact that no basis of agreement can be reached among the contending claimants. Some of them have been quick in their work and baye secured necession of the

reached among the contending claimants. Some of them have been quick in their work and have secured possession of the stock represented by the paper they have indorsed. They would not be willing when they feel about as good as whole to give up and share the loss that some other firm apparently will have to stand. Then, too, claimants are bobbing up from all over the country. A St. Louis delegation yesterday went to the exchange to watch matters, for Gillett had done business in St. Louis and owes sums of cash in that city. The representative of a big St. Louis bank was at the yards yesterday investigating the market value of some Gillett paper that he held with the indorsement of some of the commission men. Naturally he wanted to be shown that it was good.

The mortgages that are made on cattle contain a clause that if for any reason at any time during the life of the mortgage the man who holds it feels insecure he has a right to call for better security and if it is not given he can take possession of the cattle, sell them, pay himself the loan and extra costs and return to the owner of the cattle the residue. This is equivalent to a bill of sale on demand.

When the news of the Gillett fiasco reached here Ol Trower of Thomas Traw-

extra costs and return to the owner of the cattle the residue. This is equivalent to a bill of sale on demand.

When the news of the Gillett flasco reached here Ol Trower, of Thomas Trower's Sons, who hold a large block of the Gillett paper, went to Abliene on a special train and from that place by wire directed that representatives of the firm take possession of every head of stock covered in their loans. They are now in possession of every head of stock covered in their loans. They are now in possession of every animal covered in the transaction and have lifty-seven carloads of the steers at the yards. At every place where the cattle were located there is a representative of the firm in charge of the stock. No one has appeared yet to dispute ownership or display another mortgage except on a small bunch of cows at Herington. Kas. Keeler & Dake, of Denver, who are jointly interested with Trowers, are assisting in the Trower deal. The two firms have the cattle represented in the loans and as the loans do not exceed 80 per cent of the appraised value of the stock, they feel very secure unless the stock may not meet an advantageous sale by being forced on the market ahead of time or from any doubtful title.

"We have an absolute title for every hoof we have in our possession," said O. B. Trower vesterday. "and we have it from

"We have an absolute title for every hoof we have in our possession," said 9. B. Trower vesterday, "and we have it from the time they left the ranch down through all the transfers to the feedlots where we have them now, and we are going to hold every one of them, as is our right. We made our loans in good faith and we are going to secure ourselves by seizing and holding the stock we took as security. It is business to do it and we lost not a minute in protecting ourselves fully in the matter."

The firm of Evans-Snider-Buell has also found and taken possession of all the stock covered in the loans it made to Gillett, and the judgment of the commission men yesterday was that the two firms were well protected and would get out of the squeeze with a very small loss considering the chances, if indeed they did not get out whole.

There was some talk yesterday that an

started, more will be made subhilated and the feast of the lawyers will the the stand and the feast of the lawyers will the the bestin.

The impression prevails among the stockmen that a serious loss is inevitable. It is the provided that a serious loss is inevitable. It is stock were more that certain bunches of stock were more than a tertain bunches of stock were more than and it is now openly charged by the commission men. that Gillett used dumiles and straw men in his dealings, when they had a sums of money for their claimed now that one attorney and a politician at Abliene had their names used when they did not own a single animal, and that 199,599 was drained out of the course, if these facts are that appear. Or cash has been lost, and the loss of it must fall on some man or men.

Yosterday there were brokers, kankers scurrying to run to carth so flock exchange trying to run to carth so flock exchange the flock of the flock of

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ANNOUNCES THEM.

TAKE EFFECT ON JANUARY 2

PRIOR ACTIONS IN SUBSTANTIAL CONFORMITY TO BE UPHELD.

Full Docket of All Cases to Be Ken and Docket to Be Open at All Times to Public Inspection -Summary of the Rules.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 28,-The United States supreme court to-day, through Jus-tice Gray, announced the new bankruptcy rules which it was authorized to frame and promulgate under the national bankruptey act of July 1, 1898. The rules have een awaited with much interest, as a number of courts declined to proceed with bankruptcy cases until the supreme court announced the new rules.

Justice Gray announced that the new rules would take effect on Monday, January 2, 1899, and that all proceedings heretofore taken substantially in conformity with the act and to the regulations of 1867, as far as practicable, would be upheld. The rules, while promulgated at this ime, he said, would not be ready for distribution for some time, owing to the proof revision, etc.

The first rule requires the clerk of the ourt to keep a docket for entering cases n their order, with a memorandum of al proceedings except those entered by the referee. The docket is to be at all times open to public inspection.

Rules 2, 3 and 5 relate successively to the filing of papers, to processes, to the onduct of proceedings, and to the framing of petitions. The clerk is required to indorse on each paper filed the time of its recelpt. All processes are to issue under the seal of the court. It is required that all petitions and schedules shall be plainly written and without abbre lation or interlineation

Under the head of "Conduct of Proceedings," rule 4, it is provided that "proceed-ings may be conducted by the bankrupt in person in his own behalf, or by a petitioning or opposing creditor; but a creditor tioning or opposing creditor; but a creditor will only be allowed to manage before the court his individual interest. Every party may appear and conduct the proceedings by attorney, who shall be an attorney or counselor authorized to practice in the circuit or district court.

Notices and orders not required to be served on the party personally may be served upon his attorney.

Rule 6, relating to petitions in different districts:

Rule 6. relating to petitions in different districts:

"In case two or more petitions shall be filed against the same individual in different districts, the first hearing shall be had in the district in which the debtor has his domicile, and the petition may be amended by inserting an allegation of an act of bankruptcy committed at an earlier date than that first alleged, if such earlier act is charged in either of the other petitions; and in case of two or more petitions; and in case of two or more petitions; and in case of two or more petitions against the same partnership in different courts, each having jurisdiction over the case, the petition first filed shall be first heard, and may be amended by the insertion of an allegation of an earlier act of bankruptcy than the first, if such earlier act is charged in either of the other petitions, and, in either case, the proceeding upon the other petitions may be stayed until an adjudication is made upon the petition first heard; and the court which makes the first adjudication over all proceedings therein until closed."

In the matter of priority and in cases where two or more petitions are filed by creditors against a common debtor, alleging separate acts of bankruptcy on different days, it is provided by rule if that preference shall be given to the petition alleging the earliest act of bankruptcy. In case all the petitions name the same day for the act, the cases are to be consolidated.

Rule 8 provides that any member of a partnership who refuses to join in a petition.

ruptcy. In case all the petitions name the same day for the act, the cases are to be consolidated.

Rule's provides that any member of a pertnership who refuses to Join in a petitionership who refuses to Join in a petitionership who refuses to Join in a petitionership who refuses the partnership declared thankrupt on have been filled by a creditor of the petition in the same manner as if the petition in the same manner as if the provisions of the act.

Rule's—'In all cases of involuntary bankrupicy, in which the bankrupt is about or cannot be found, it is made the dutty of the petitioning creditor to file, within the petition in the scale petition in

Rule 16 provides for immediate notifica-

Rule 15 renders it allowable to dispense with trustees in cases where there are no assets.

Rule 16 provides for immediate notification by the referee of his acceptance.

The duties of trustee are outlined by rule 17. One of these requires him to prepare a complete inventory of all the bankrupt's property coming into his possession. He is to make report to the court under this proceeding within twenty days, giving the estimated value of each article. To this schedlue, creditors are allowed to take exceptions within twenty days. In such cases the referee is authorized to require the exceptions to be argued, and is required, at the request of either party, to certify them to the court for final determination. Fallure of the trustee to file a statement renders him liable to removal from office. All of the accounts of trustees are referred for audit.

The regulations for the sale of property, made by rule 18, provide that all salesshall be made by public auction, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Upon application to the court, and for good cause shown, the trustee may be authorized to sell any specified portion of the bankrupt's estate at private sale.

Upon petition by a bankrupt, creditor, receiver, or trustee, setting forth that a part or whole of an estate is perishable, and that there will be loss if the same is not sold immediately, the court may order the same to be sold, with or without notice to the creditors, and the proceeds to be deposited in court.

Rule 21 relates to the proofs of debts. The first provision under this heading is as follows:

"Depositions to prove claims against a bankrupt's estate shall be correctly entitled in the court and in the cause. When made to prove a debt due to a partner-ship, it must appear on oath that the deponent is a member of the partnership; when made by an agent, the reason the deposition shall be made by the claimant in person must be stated; and when made to prove a debt due to a corporation the deposition shall be made by the reasurer. Depositions to prove de is referred."
Other provisions require that notices of proceedings shall be malled to all creditors, informing them that the claims of

persons contingently liable for the bankrupt may be proved in the name of the
creditor, when known by the party contingently liable; that referees may allow
the re-examination of claims against a
bankrupt estate when desired by the trustee or a creditor, and that claims which
have been assigned before proof shall
be supported by a deposition of the owner
at the time of the commencement of proceedings, setting forth the true consideration or the debt and that it is entirely
unsecured, or, if secured, the security, as
is required in proving secured claims.

Rule 22 relates to the taking of testimony and is as follows:

"The examination of witnesses before
the referee may be conducted by the party
in person or by his counsel or attorney,
and the witnesses shall be subject to examination and cross-examination. A deposition taken upon an examination before
a referce shall be taken down in writing
by him, or under his direction, in the form
of narrative, unless he determines that the
examination shall be by question and answer. When completed, it shall be read
over to the witness and signed by him in
the presence of the referce. The referce
shall not upon the deposition any question objected to, with his decision thereon, and the court shall have power to
deal with the costs of incompetent, immaterial or irrelevant depositions, or parts
of them, as may be just.

Rule 23 relates to orders of the referce
and rule 24 to the transmission of proved
claims to the cierk of the court. Rule 25
provides for special meetings of creditors;
rule 25 requires the referce to keep accurate accounts of expenses, and rule 27
authorizes a review by the judge of any
order made by the referee on petition of
the bankrupt, creditor or trustee.

Rule 28 permits the illing of petitions for
redemptions of property whenever "it may
be deemed for the benefit of an es ate of
the bankrupt to redeem and discharge any
mertgage, or other pledge or deposit or
lien, upon any property, real or personal,
or to relieve said prope

rupt."

Hearings in such cases are provided for notice to be sent to all persons interested in order that they may appear and show cause why such order should not be is-

in order that they may appear and show cause why such order should not be issued.

Rule 29 relates to the keeping of accounts concerning money deposited, and No. 20 to the imprisonment of debtors. The latter rule is as follows:

"If, at the time of preferring his petition, the debtor shall be imprisoned, the court, upon application, may order him to be produced upon habeas corpus, by the jailer or any officer in whose custody he may be, before the referce, for the purpose of testifying in any matter relating to his bankruptcy, or the court may, upon like application, discharge him from such imprisonment. If the petitioner, during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy, be arrested or imprisoned upon process in any civil action, the district court, upon his application, may issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before the court to ascertain whether such process has been issued for the collection of any claim provable in bankruptcy, and, if so provable, he shall be discharged; if not, he shall be remanded to the custody in which he may lawfully be."

ne shall be discharged; if not, he shall be remanded to the custody in which he may lawfully be."

Rules 31 and 22 deal with petitions for the discharge of bankrupts and with proceedings in opposition to such discharge.

Rule 33 provides for arbitration of some demands against the estates of bankrupts upon the application of trustees.

Rule 34 relates to the cost of continued adjudications, and rule 35 to the compensation of officials.

The bankruptcy act prescribes the fees, and these rules provide that the fees therein named shall be in full compensation.

Appeals to courts other than the United States supreme court are regulated by the rules governing appeals in equity cases in United States courts, as provided by rule 36. The same rule provides for appeals to the United States supreme court, but requires that they be taken within thirty days, giving the judge of the court appealed from or justice of the supreme court the right to grant the appeal. Rule 37 allows the judge, by special order in any case, to vary the time allowed for return of process, for appearance and pleading, and for taking testimony and publication, and he may otherwise modify the rules for the preparation of any particular case so as to facilitate a speedy hearing.

The 38th and last rule provides for the alteration of the forms which are appended to suit the circumstances of any particular case.

#### THE ARIZONA LION HUNTER. Thirty-three Scalps His Trophles

for Last Year-Narrative of Adventure. rom the Globe (A. T.) Times.

Florence Packard, who lives in Green-back valley, Gila county, A. T., has a remarkable record as a hunter of moun-tain lions. He has killed scores of them and last year alone his record was thirty-

allon had killed a deer. The dogs took the trail, followed it for some five miles, and ran it up a tree. This animal was a large tom lion, whose scalp was soon secured. Packard started for home, but on the way the dogs scented another animal, and followed it for several miles, leading to a high, rocky bluff, following the edge some 500 feet to where it broke off, led down and under, and here the dogs had the lion cornered. Packard could not get sight of his game, and had to work around among the rocks, and in doing se came up to where the dogs were, and faced the lion, which was just under a ledge of rock, although this opening ran in and afforded the lion safety. The lion no sooner saw the hunter than, with a mighty bound, it went over Mr. Packard's head, and landed all of twenty-five feet below. The dogs went after him, forcing the lion again on the bluff, where he went, tail first, for twenty-five feet, holding on to the almost perpendicular sides with his claws, until he had to let go, and fell near the hole he was treed in. This hole did not go in very far, but it forked a few feet from the entrance, where the lion was. Packard said it was nonsense to go in, as the lion would see him first, and that there was no way that he could use his gun or knife after crawling in, the hole being so small. This lion was abandoned until next day, but a heavy rain came up and obliterated the trail. This is the only lion Packard has lost.

At another time Packard was equally surprised. His dogs had a lion under a rock some six feet high, and believing

At another time Packard was equally surprised. His dogs had a lion under a rock some six feet high, and believing the best place for him was on top of this rock, he mounted, but no sooner had he reached it than the lion came from under and landed within two feet of the first occupant. The lion had no sooner landed than a bail from Packard's gun struck him in the neck and rolled him off.

Packard was asked if he was scared and replied no, but a little surprised. He said if a man will keep cool and not lose his head there is no danger.

Packard says lions will eat coon and wildcats when they are hungry. The male lions generally run by themselves and are very vicious. Female lions have been found that were literally cut to pieces by the boars are the shyest of all game.

found that were literally cut to pieces by the tom lions.

The bears are the shyest of all game. Having poor eyes and good ears, the least noise drives them off a good ways. It may surprise some hunters to know that a 22 rifle is used by Packard for killing these animals. If a heavy gun is used the force of the shot would knock the animal out of the trees or off rocks before dead and likely cause the death of some of the dogs. The lion is easily killed by a small ball when well aimed.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On December 6 and 20 the Chicago Great Western railway will sell homeseekers' excursion tickets to points in Jowa, Minnetuse to of the control of

# JAPAN TO RESIST

PREPARATIONS MADE TO DRIVE RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM KOREA.

ANARCHY RULES IN CHUNG KING

dissionaries shot and hundreds OF CHRISTIANS MURDERED.

Men Suspected of Attempting to Poison the Emperor Torn to Pieces -News From the Purple East Brought by the Glenogle.

VICTORIA R. C. Nov. 28.-The steamer Glenogle has arrived here after a tempestuous passige, bringing an interesting sudget of news from the restless East From Tien Tsin comes news which shows that Japan has decided to resist Russian aggression. She is preparing to drive the ezar's troops from Korea, and to this end large detachments of troops are being landed in the hermit's kingdom.

News is also at hand from Tien Tsir that a large number of Japanese spies have been captured by the Russians at Port Arthur and shot. Seven Japanese all officers of the imperial Japanese army were taken, and on their persons were found drawings of the principal fortifications. But a day elapsed after their capture before they were marched out be fere a firing party of Russians and summarily shot.

The rebels in Chung King, according to advices by the Glenogle, are increasing in power daily. The Tung Liang & How Chow railway is completely under their control. They have compelled well-to-do people to provide them with money and provisions and are making weapons day and night. Merchants in Chung Kiang have wired to Shanghai and other coas ports stopping the shipment of goods. The rebels are dally committing atrocities of every sort and kind. One of their leaders, Yil, went to the governor of Lung Shu Chuin and demanded a large sum o money. He was refused and the rebels 2,000 strong, plundered the town, killing hundreds.

Two days afterwards they went to Tung Llang and demolished all the houses of the Christians, massacring those who tried to escape, with shocking brutality. They then declared that they had gone to that city especially to oppose foreigners and Christians. Others, they said, were not to be molested, unless they offered resist-

Two French priests and a missionary o the C. M. S. had gone to the magistrates' yemen for shelter, and late in the afternoon the rebels went to the magistrate and asked that they be delivered up. The magistrates refused, but they afterwards relented and allowed the rebels to enter the yemen to take the missionaries. The Methodist drew a revolver and he was at once killed. The two French priests were bound and carried away as prisoners. The rebels then retired to Wang Cho Tung. They are, it is said, seizing and murderlag Christians almost daily.

According to the reports from Chemulpo, matters have reached a grave crisis in Korea. The emperor is being worried to death with pelitions by the Independence Club, who are forcing his hand to dismiss some of the higher ministers, when the whole phalanx of the Independence Club, will invade the palace and take charge of the government's affairs.

The execution of the unfortunates accused of the attempt to poison the emperor was a ghastly affair. The doomed were taken from the scaffold on which they were to have been executed, by a mob. Then began one of the mose grewsome exhibitions of savagery and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pleces by the mob, and even when life was extinct the most devillash indignities imaginable were heaped on the mangled and bleeding remains.

Considerable excitement prevails in Peking among the Manchungerion over the most grey and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pleces by the most grey and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned men were actually torn to pleces by the most grey and bloodthirstiness ever seen in any land. The condemned yemen for shelter, and late in the afternoon the rebels went to the magistrate and

most devilish indignities imaginable were heaped on the mangled and bleeding remains.

Considerable excitement prevails in Peking among the Manchu faction over the action of the empress dowager in bestowing upon Tsai Chi, Prince of Tuan and Prince Tsai Lien, a sword called the "shang fand" sword, which carries with it the right to behead any person regardless of rank or dignity without first asking permission from the throne.

This is to guard agaist sudden signs of treachery. Although the shang fand sword has been an institution of the country ever since the earliest Chinese history, it has only been bestowed once before during the present dynasty, who the Mongol General Si Shang was appointed by the late Emperor Histen Feng special generalisimo of the imperial forces acting against the Tiping rebels.

The Japan Times, speaking of the critical state of affairs at Peking, says:

"The real fear in the heart of the empress is that the Manchu dynasty will go the way of previous dynasties, so she clings to Russia as her strongest support."

The Japanesse government has ordered another new battleship, which is to be constructed by Messrs, ickers' Sons & Maxim, of the naval constructing works, Barrow-In-Furness, of 30,000 pounds. It will exceed anything yet built in size and in offensive and defensive qualities. It will be over 15,000 tons displacement.

Disquieting rumors come from Hinoura Shirikishi, Uchimura, Oshima, where people are subsisting on hamboo and other roots, owing to the scarcity of rice and the sardine fisheries, which heretofore have furnished lucrative occupation, but have proven a failure this season. They are on the eve of an outbreak and most stringent measures have been taken to ship the necessary supplies until such a time as they can resume their usual vocations.

The Chinese government has issued a special gazette prohibiting importation of

tions.

The Chinese government has issued The Chinese government has issued a special gazette prohibiting importation of Japanese yen into Pahang district. The cause assigned for such action is that the Pahang province is bitter against the Japanese government and will not recognize the coin of the realm.

Among the Glengle's passengers was Captain Frederick Keye, Company B, First North Dakota volunteers, who left Manila October 28, on a leave of absence.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.-The following pennic have been granted:

MISSOURI.

Original—James L. Bates, Hancock, 35; John Rhein,
St. Louis, 35; Isaae Henderson, St. Louis, 36; Peter
Werdes, St. Louis, 38; George W. Wilson, Finch, 38;
Morris T. Fuller, dead, Oronogo, 312.
Renewal—Jesse B. Davis, Dixon, 312.
Increase—Joseph Cartwright, Seligman, 38 to 310.
Relsune—Clayton Tiffin, Hamilton, 310; Jefferson
Taylor, Louisiana, 312.
Original, widows, etc.—Clemenza B. Kenner, McAllister, 38.

KANSAS.

Allister, 35.

KANSAS.

Original-William R. Wood, Argentine, 18.
Restoration and reissue-Issae Cullison, dead, Garnett, 11.
Increase-Charles H. Stevens, Wichita, 25 to 110;
George W. Jury, Solomon City, 38 to 112.
Original, widows, etc.—Zerilda Copeland, Haven, 38; Mary J. Finley, Russell Springs, 38.

The Latest Patents.

The Latest Patents.

Windows can be quickly cleaned by a newly patented device, composed of a metallic frame, hinged at the end of a pole to tilt as the cleaner is applied to the window, the cleaning face being formed of a plurality of strips of rubber set on edge, to scrape the pane of glass.

Hatpin Guide.—Hatpins are prevented from wearing large holes in the sides of the crown be using a new guide and protector, comprising a plate, provided with a hole for the reception of the point of the pin, with guiding walls extending from the edges of the plate, to steer the pin into its place. Place.
To Carry the Umbrella.—Umbrellas and

To Carry the Umbrella.—Umbrellas and parasols can be carried without the necessity of holding them in the hands by using a new carrier, consisting of a rod with clasps at each end adapted to grip the umbrella, the rod being fastened to the beit by cords or a chain ending in a hook.

Surgeon's Lamp.—For use in surgical operations and similar work an electric light has been designed, which can be fastened to the forehead by a strap passing around the head, a powerful lens being provided to throw the light where it is needed, without the necessity of holding it in the hand.

To Protect Workmen.—A German has patented a protective cover for emery wheels, which lessens the danger of being hit by the flying pieces if the wheel should break, corrugated steel plates being set in a frame around the wheel, leaving only a small portion of the surface exposed for the insertion of tools.

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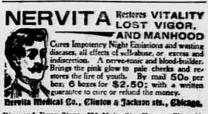
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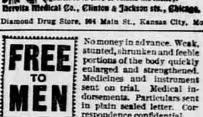
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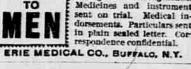
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